THE MEREDITH EAGLE.

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ANOTHER.

For years and years a woman loved me well,
But all her love was nothing unto me;
Cold as a stone upon my heart it lay,
And she was lovely, too, among her sex—
Perhaps the very loveliest of them all.
It may be that her love was cheapened by
Her boundlessness of giving; who can tell?
She turned her face at last and went away.
But when her sweet, pale presence was quite gone,
And days and months had lengthened into years,
And those in whom I trusted had grown cold,
I thought of her. "I will arise," I said,
"And go to her—the one beloved on earth."
I traveled over sea and land for days—
(For when her sweet soul wore its patience out,
In waiting for the love that never came,
She put the world between herself and me.)
I traveled over sea and land for days
And came at last to where she dwelt in peace.
The smiling centre of a lovely group—
A dimpled baby on her lap, and one
More than my peer who truly worshiped her.
I looked, and went my way with hungry heart,
Another Enoch Arden in the world,
To wait in lonely watching for "a sail"
Across the borders of the sea of death.

PHŒBE'S SPECULATION.

BY JUDGE CLARK.

It was my first case of importance, and I had taken it on speculation. If I succeeded, it would not only be a feather in my cap, but a neat sum in my pocket; if I didn't, it would be at the cost of a deal of labor wasted and a sound legal drubbing at the hands of Naboth Twyscott, who appeared on the other side.

The fight was long and bitter, but ended in a swinging verdict for my client.

"Will Jundle pay up, or shall I issue an execution?" I asked Twyscott a little jubilantly, as we left the court-room.

With the tip of his right forefinger, Twyscott pulled down his left under eyelid, and with a tantalizing wink inquired:

"Do you see anything green, Mr. Crave?"

Next day he filed a motion for a new trial on forty-seven several grounds. The judge, after hearing argument, overruled the motion. But Twyscott didn't surrender. He appealed from court to court till he reached the last; and it was not till he had been beaten through them all, and his last legal gun had been spiked, that he suffered his client to pay.

It was too late to put the money in the bank the day Jundle paid it over. Of course he had hung back till the last minute. However, it was not a very bulky roll, being all in thousand-dollar notes; so I just slipped it into a secret pocket of my coat, where it would be safe till morning.

We lived, my wife and I, in a snug little cottage near the city. We had been married not quite a year. In fact, it was mainly on the strength of my expectations from "the case," which had then reached a point at which Twyscott was only fighting for delay, that I had ventured to ask Phœbe Harland to complete our somewhat long-standing engagement.

I had promised Phœbe so many things out of the case that I had forgotten half of them; but there was little doubt that a strict account of them was laid away in her own memory, and I feared that the sum total would make a large hole in my share of the spoils.

I know it was a mean thing, and I can hardly think what put it into my head for I fully intended to deal squarely by Phœbe; but on the train homeward is somehow occurred to me that there was no need to hurry in telling her I had got the money. It would do as well after I had settled with my client, and knew exactly how I stood.

Phœbe met me so lovingly, and had such a nice little supper waiting—just the dishes she knew I liked best—and was so chatty and pleasant all the evening, that I wonder how I kept the guilty secret, but somehow I *did* keep it.

I was awakened next morning by a messenger with a telegram summoning me at once to town to draw Mr. Banton's will. I hastened to catch the early train, which I was just in time to do. Mr. Banton was a rich, retired merchant whose patronage was not to be neglected.

Instead of finding him *in extremis*, I was not a little surprised at seeing Mr. Banton, in dressing-gown and slippers, enjoying a hearty breakfast. Of course he didn't need my services. He had, in fact, been worse scared than hurt.

When I reached my office I discovered had on a different coat from that worn the day before, which, being a little the worse for use, Phœbe had strongly objected to my wearing of late. More than once she had threatened to sell it or give it to the ragman. She must have slipped another in its place the night before, and in the hurry of my morning toilet, I had failed to note the change.

I was a little annoyed when, at a later hour, my client, Jonas Swirl, called to settle and get his share of the money. He was a very suspicious person, and when I explained the change of coats and the absence of the cash, I fancied he looked just a trifle distrustful. Still, he said nothing, and went away promising to come back to-morrow.

I hardly stopped to return Phœbe's kiss that evening before running up to the closet to look for my old coat. It was not there. I tossed everything upside down, rummaged all the drawers, searched every hook and peg, but the missing garment was nowhere visible.

"Phœbe!" I cried, running down to the dining-room where she was busy preparing tea—"Phœbe! where's the coat I wore yesterday?"

"That old one?"

"Old or new, where is it?" I demanded.

I'm afraid I seemed to speak harshly, but I was only excited.

Phœbe looked scared. I had never addressed her so before.

"Forgive me, George," she faltered.

"Forgive you for what?"

"I—I—there was a peddler came along to-day, and—and I exchanged your old coat—you know it wasn't fit to wear any longer, dear—for a pair of the loveliest little flower vases—I've been waiting for you to notice them, but—but—"

My looks must have terrified her, for she burst into tears, sobbing out:

"I didn't think you would mind it, George."

Poor Phœbe, it was the first time I had made her cry; and after all I had only my own selfish folly to blame. Why hadn't I told her about the money?

Taking her to my arms I kissed away her tears:

"Never mind, darling," I said; "don't cry about the coat; but do you know which way the peddler went?"

My words reassured her. The smile came back to her face, but the question about the peddler puzzled her.

"I didn't notice which way he went," she answered; "but since you don't mind about the coat, what difference does it make, dear?"

I didn't care to explain the mighty difference it made; for I saw it would break Phœbe's heart to know the truth, and could do no good.

After tea I went out on some pretext, and made such inquiries as I could with prudence; but though I found some who had seen the peddler, none could give me any clue to him or whither he had gone.

Phœbe was delighted with her vases; and of course, I had to admire them, too—though I confess it would have afforded me greater satisfaction to have smashed them over the confounded peddler's head.

I spent a sleepless night; though I managed to keep Phœbe from observing my distress. It would be time enough to vex her with the truth when there would be no other course left.

Making an excuse for another early start, I got to town by the first morning train.

I noticed the police, and spoke of advertising; but that would never do, the superintendent said. As the money was in a hidden pocket, the only hope lay in finding the coat before the presence of the notes was discovered. Whatever search was made must be prosecuted secretly. Giving the best description of the peddler I had been able to obtain, I went to my office with a heavy heart. What should I do when Jonas Swirl came for his money? He would never believe my story, and Heaven only knew what harsh measures he might choose to take.

"Want any rags, sir?" inquired some one entering the door to which my back was turned.

"No!" I answered, gruffly, without looking up.

"Some ink?—some blotting-paper?—some soap?—some matches?—some—"

Not caring to hear the inventory finished, I turned to request the man to leave. But—I didn't. He had on my own old coat, more attractive to my eyes, just then, than the richest royal robe?

"How would you like to sell that coat you have on?" I asked, as unconcernedly as possible.

The man smiled as one might at what he thought a very poor joke.

"Or, maybe you'd exchange it for the one I wear?" I added quickly.

"You're hardly in earnest, sir."

"Indeed I am," I said; "I fancy the out of yours, and here's mine—come, even up and no haggling!"

The coat which I drew off and thrust into his hands was quite new, and worth many times that for which I offered to exchange it. I was evidently taken for a lunatic, but that didn't balk the peddler's greed for a good bargain. The barter was completed and the man hurried off, probably fearing the return of a lucid interval in which I might seek to cancel the trade.

But I followed at his heels, keeping him in sight till I had searched the secret pocket where I found the money all safe!

And I found it just in time, too, for before many minutes Jonas Swirl came as he had promised. Our settlement was soon completed, and each had his own share to do what he would with.

Phœbe was surprised to see me in my old coat; but when I told her all, and saw how white and scared she looked, I was glad I had waited till there was only good news to tell her.—*Ledger.*

A Western Story.

An interesting story by a Western paper, if true—an important qualification in the consideration of Occidental yarns—puts the character of the American eagle in a much better light than that in which he has appeared in general to students of natural history. According to this narrative a rancher named Foster recently saw a huge eagle flutter over his barn yard, interested in a fat turkey, and immediately secured his rifle. The first shot broke the eagle's wing, and in its crippled condition it wobbled and flopped around uttering screams of pain. The man was watching the result before firing again, when he discovered another eagle coming from a distance. It was evidently a mate of the first one. Like an arrow it flew to the rescue, and examining its wound and seeing its mate could not escape, it took hold of it by its claws and beak and flew to the mountain side, where it laid down the victim of the sportive hunter. During the past seven days the men on the ranch have noticed each day that the mate carried food to the wounded bird regularly, and is yet feeding it upon squirrels, rabbits, birds and mice. Mr. Foster could kill the two birds any day, but has refrained on account of the affection displayed between them. A small American flag will be fastened about the wounded bird, and when it again flies it will carry the emblem of freedom with it to the highest mountain peak.

DE man what keeps Monday in his heart and Sunday on his shirt front ain't got my idee ob 'ligion.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

THE MOURNFUL MAN.

How the Oshkosh Boys Enjoy a Bit of Fun.

[From Peck's Milwaukee Sun.]

A few weeks ago a man registered at an Oshkosh hotel, and was assigned a room, and everybody noticed that he was a most mournful looking man. He never said a word, but there was that about his face, and his actions that showed he was laboring under some great sorrow. He had his supper taken to his room, and the waiter said the man never spoke, and seemed to be the saddest looking man he ever saw. The guests all talked the matter over, and they decided that the man was going to commit suicide. A traveling man who had a room next door to the solemn man, and who had previously occupied adjoining rooms in different hotels to three men who had committed suicide, felt that he was about to experience a fourth shock of the same kind, and he laid in his bed all night and never slept a wink, believing that the next moment he should hear a revolver shot or the death struggle of his neighbor, from poison.

He never heard a sound all night, and when he got up in the morning he told the clerk that he was sure the man was dead. They passed the room and listened but could here no noise, and it was decided to look over the transom to see if the man was dead. It is not a pleasing thing to look over a transom into a man's room, not knowing whether your eye will fall on a corpse or a live man with a revolver pointed at you, so nobody seemed to yearn to be the first to climb the stepladder. Finally it was decided to throw a cat over the transom, onto the bed, and if they did not hear any noise it would be certain that the man was dead, and they could go on with the funeral. A cat was procured, and the porter, who knew just where the bed was located, was detailed to toss the cat over.

He went up the ladder a few steps, not enough to look over, because he was not prepared to look suddenly upon a corpse, and taking the cat in both hands, by the legs, he gently tossed her, or him, as the case might be, over the transom on the bed occupied by the mournful-looking man. The cat was heard to fall with a dull thud, there was a sound as of scratching and ripping, a heavy form was heard to strike the floor, the cat "purmeoud" and "spit," and the half dozen people out in the hall looked at each other wonderingly, when suddenly the door opened and the maddest man that ever was seen in Oshkosh night by a board on which heavy stones were laid. The house having been thus secured, and as it was found each morning that only one rabbit had been taken, and that all the rest had been uninjured, it was considered impossible for a weasel to have effected the theft. It was, therefore supposed that human hands had been at work. The owner consequently first made the opening more secure by nailing down one side of the board and covering it with grass and stones, and then hid himself in order to watch for the thief. At 1 o'clock in the morning he heard a noise at the rabbit house and was astonished to see two dogs instead of a man on top of it. One was a large dog of the neighborhood, well known to him, a cross between a St. Bernard and a large woolly collie, feared by all other dogs; the second was a stranger, a small terrier, just slender enough to get through the hole into the rabbit house. The big dog, who on other occasions never noticed his smaller comrades, had evidently come to an understanding with his little friend about the nocturnal rendezvous. The big dog scratched away all the grass and the stones, dragged up the board and let the terrier jump through the hole. The latter returned in a few minutes with a rabbit in his mouth, which he presented to his great friend, and both proceeded to devour their supper undisturbed.—*Land and Water.*

To the Point.

There is a story of a single chapter which we find in an exchange that plainly illustrates each one's responsibility in the temperance cause.

A wealthy man in St. Louis was asked to sid in a series of temperance meetings, but he scornfully refused. After being further pressed, he said:

"Gentlemen, it is not my business."

A few days after, his wife and two daughters were coming home in the lightning express. In his grand carriage, with two liveried attendants, he rode to the depot, thinking of his splendid business and planning for the morrow. Hark! Did some one say "Accident?" There are many railroads centering in St. Louis. If there has been an accident it is not likely it happened on the ——— and Mississippi railroad. Yet it troubles him. "It is his business" now. The horses are stopped on the instant, and upon inquiry he finds it has occurred twenty-five miles distant, on the ——— and Mississippi. He telegraphs to the superintendent:

"I will give you five hundred dollars for an extra engine."

The answer flashed back, "No."

"I will give you one thousand dollars for an engine."

"A train with surgeons and nurses has already gone forward, and we have no other."

With white face and anxious brow, the man paced the station to and fro. It is his business now. In half an hour, perhaps, which seemed to him half a century, the train arrived. He hurried toward it, and in the tender found the mangled and lifeless remains of his wife and one of his daughters. In the car following lay his other daughter, with her dainty ribs crushed in and her precious life oozing slowly away.

A quart of whisky, which was drunk fifty miles away by a railroad employee, was the cause of the catastrophe.

Who dares say of this tremendous question, "It is not my business?"

Night Work in a Great City.

The night population of New York some years ago was estimated at about sixty thousand. At present it must reach fully one hundred thousand. That is a pretty large city full. These night workers include, besides the thieves and persons of bad repute, a vast army of printers and employees on the great newspapers, teamsters, nurses, watchmen, restaurant keepers, messengers, telegraph operators, and the engineers, brakemen, and conductors on the elevated roads and the surface lines, as well as literary men and students who burn midnight oil regularly. These people all belong to the hard-working classes, or they would not turn night into day so unnaturally. It is not a pleasant life. They go to their duties when others have finished the day's labors and are enjoying relaxation previous to taking rest. Amusements, which are always in the evening, are almost wholly beyond their reach, except perhaps on one day in the week. The night worker's leisure is in the day time when their friends are all busy. Thus by his work and his amusements he is largely cut off from that intercourse with his fellow creatures which is so pleasant. His circle of acquaintances is so narrowed down. The conditions of his life are greatly altered, and sooner or later he is sure to become different in character and disposition from what he would have been if he had day employment. The pay, too, of men who work at night is not at all commensurate with the sacrifices which they make to obtain it. Printers who are engaged on the morning papers, generally receive a trifle more than those who set type by sunlight, but other men in all callings receive no more, and sometimes even less than those who do the same kind of work by day.

A Slaughter.

In 1881 18,670 persons were killed by snakes in India, and 2,757 by wild animals; 43,609 head of cattle were destroyed by snakes and wild animals, during the same year; 254,968 snakes and 15,274 wild animals were destroyed, and and 102,810 rupees were paid by Government in reward for their destruction.

PROF.: "If you attempt to squeeze any solid body, it will always resist pressure." Class smiles and cites examples of exceptions which prove the rule. —*Columbia Spectator.*

A Planetary Mystery.

The strangest phenomena in connection with Wednesday's transit is that reported by Prof. Langley, observing at Pittsburg. When about one-half of the planet was upon the sun's face a point of light was seen near the rim of Venus, outside the sun. No direct ray of light could reach that point, and the Professor expressly says that the phenomenon was not due to irradiation, nor to any instrumental cause. The explanation and interpretation of this phenomenon is an entirely new problem for astronomers. There can be no doubt of the reality of the mystery, for the report of it is over Prof. Langley's signature, and he is known as a careful as well as competent observer. His assistants, when their attention was called to it, saw the same shining point, in no symmetrical relation to the chord uniting the "horns" of the polar limb, and unmistakably on one side of the line drawn through the centres of the sun and Venus. The spectroscopic observations showed some new and unknown lines, besides unmistakably those of watery vapor. It is noteworthy that no observer reports having seen a satellite of Venus. Several skilful observers have heretofore reported that such a body existed, but the observations of Wednesday must be taken to show that the earlier observers were in error; that is, that the disputed satellite was apocryphal. A very satisfactory feature of the reports is that so few observers were troubled by the "black drop." Usually the contacts were geometrical, a fact highly conducive to exactness. The German observers at Hartford, are quoted as saying affirmatively, that there were no indications of an atmosphere. The point is worth noting, chiefly because of its inconsistency with the accepted fact that Venus has an atmosphere, and which must be taken to be rather more firmly established than weakened by the observations of Wednesday. On the whole, this transit was much more successfully observed than the last, and more will be learned from it.

Curious Canine Sagacity.

A curious case of canine sagacity is reported in the Cologne journals. The owner of a number of rabbits near Barmen found that for six successive nights one of his rabbits was stolen from the house which he made for them out of a wooden case which stood a few inches above the ground. At the top of it an opening had been made about the width

THE LIME-KILN CLUB.

How Bro. Gardner Settles the Question of Charity.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

"I hold heah in my han'," began Brother Gardner as the triangle sounded and Samuel Shin laid aside his harmonican, "I hold heah a letter from one of de charitable societies of Detroit axin' if dis club can be depended on to aid in de good work dis winter. In sartin cases dis club kin be depended on fur a ton of coal, a cord of wood, a bar'l of flour or a $10 bill. In sartin odder cases dis club won't cum down wid as much as a shingle-nail. Public charity in dis kentry am a curus thing.

"It insists that every man shall airn his own libin', an' den it turns in an' supports de class who will starve sooner dan work.

"It am de enemy of whisky, an' yet as soon as whisky makes a pauper it supports him.

"It flatters de man who gits a few dollars ahead, an' yet demands a sheer of dat money to aid de idle an' dissipated.

"Public charity comes as near bein' a bold-faced fraud as any sentiment you kin name. It encourages laziness by providin' fur de lazy. It encourages drunkenness by providin' fur de families of drunkards. It encourages immorality by providin' homes an' hospitals for de immoral. It encourages the spendthrift by feedin' an' clothin' him all winter arter he has squandered his money all summer. Public charity am a wall agin which de reckless, de lazy, de shiftless an' de dissolute lean when all odder props give way.

"Simmer it down, and public charity means takin' de money which a man has saved by hard work an' economy an' usin' it to support de man who has squandered time an' money widout a car' as to what became of him. It am blackmail on industry—it am a slap at economy—it am a kick at industry. How does it come dat wid dis kentry constantly growin' in wealth, and constantly furnishing increased chances fur poo' men to get along, dat pauperism am also increasin'? Eight-tenths of de saloons in America am supported by men whose families need ebery cent dey airn fur clothin' and bread, an' who rely on public charity in case of a hard winter. De kentry has five times as many paupers as it had fifteen y'ars ago! Why? Kase we raise five times as much money to support 'em. Double de amount of the poo' fund an' you will double de number

"An' now let me ask you a plain question. If I work hard week in an' week out—if my wife works hard an' economizes—if we patch, darn, dye an' cut ober—if we buy cheap tea an' coffee, an' pare de 'taters close, an' manage to pay for a little home, an' put money in de bank for sickness or death, has any human bein' a right to ask me to give one penny to a man who has thrown away scores of dollahs for beer an' tobacco—who plays keards an' shakes dice fur money—who works only when he feels like it—who nebber dreams of economy—who nebber practices self-denial? I reckon not! Let us now turn our faces towards de rowteen of bizness."

THE RIGHT SORT OF SYMPATHY.

The Secretary announced a communication from Gratitude Scribewell, Secretary of the Nocturnal Perambulating Club of the Eighth Ward, Syracuse, regarding the death of Slipback Burbanks. The deceased was a member of the Nocturnal as well as the Lime-Kiln Club, and at the last meeting of the former, Brother Considerate Comfort moved the following:

WHEREAS, It has been made plain to our understanding, through the wise remarks of Brother Gardner, that resolutions of sympathy will not feed and clothe widows and orphans; now therefore

Resolved, That the treasury of the Nocturnal Club be and is hereby directed to purchase six tons of coal and a barrel of beans for the family of our late lamented brother.

Unclaimed Money.

Mr. Preston, author of "Unclaimed Money," has startled Londoners by announcing that the new Palace of Justice has been mainly raised with the surplus interest of suitors' money, the Courts of Justice Building act, 1865, giving power to apply £1,000,000 of the Surplus Interest Fund for this purpose. Mr. Preston asserts that £75,000,000 are in the Chancery Funds, the number of accounts being 35,545. A hundred years ago it was £7,500,000, and 2,385 accounts. This employment of the money in building the courts need not alarm the numerous families in this country who claim these funds, inasmuch as there is an understanding that the Government will make good all the money thus appropriated to all claims which shall be substantiated.

Spanish Philosophy.

The day after my arrival at Vittoria, says Hannibal Hamlin in a letter from Spain, I went to a shoemaker's to get some repairs done to my boots. There was nobody in the shop; the master was on the opposite side of the street smoking his cigarette. His shoulders were covered with a mantle full of holes, and he looked like a beggar, but a Spanish beggar, appearing rather proud than ashamed of his poverty. He came over to see me and I explained my business. "Wait a moment," said he, and immediately called his wife. "How much money is there in the purse?" "Twelve picettas" (fourteen francs, forty centimes). "Then I shan't work." "But," said I, "twelve picettas will not last forever." "Who has seen to-morrow?" said he, turning his back to me.

"IN choosing a wife," says an exchange, "be governed by her chin." The worst of it is that after choosing a wife one is apt to keep on being governed in the same way.

Sixty Feet Under the Sea.

"I was once a diver—not a wrecker, but a pearl diver—and hard business it was," recently observed the Captain of a Spanish brig to a reporter of the *California Times*. "We worked off the Mexican and Panama coasts, principally on the Pacific side. Sometimes we worked alone, but generally on shares, and sometimes for pay. We went to the grounds in small sailing vessels; then we took to the small boats and covered as much ground as possible. Each man had a basket, a weight and a knife. For sharks? Yes; but it is a poor defense, for it is almost impossible to swing the arm with any force under water. The best weapon is a short spear. When you reach the ground you strip, put your feet in a big sinker, take the basket that has a rope for hoisting, drop over, and soon find yourself at the bottom. Then your business is to knock off as many oysters as you can and pile them in the basket before you lose your wind. It is a terrible strain, but I could stand it in those days for six minutes, and I have known some men who could stay down ten; but it is sure death in the long run.

"If the ground is well stocked you can get twenty or more shells, but it is all luck. When the basket is full it is hauled up, and after you come up for your wind down you go again, the sinker being hauled up with a small cord for that purpose. It was on one of these strips that I ran afoul of the animal that gave me a lasting fright. You will smile when I say it was only a star-fish, but that it really was. I went down sixty feet with a rush, and, landing on the edge of a big branch of coral, swung off into a kind of basin. The basket went ahead of me, and as I swung off to reach the bottom something seemed to spring up all around me, and I was in the arms of some kind of a monster that coiled about my body, arms and legs. I tried to scream, forgetting that I was in the water, and lost my wind. It was just as if the plant had sprouted under me and then threw its vines and tendrils about me. There were thousands of them, coiling and writhing, and I thought I had landed in a nest of sea snakes.

"I gave the signal as soon as I could, and made a break upward, part of the creature clinging to me, while the rest, I could see, was dropping to pieces. They hauled me into the boat, when I reached the surface, and pulled the main part of the animal from me. It was oval, about three feet across, and the five arms seemed to divide into thousands of others. I gradually landed on top of the one, which at that time was the largest I had ever seen. I afterward saw the body of one that was washed ashore on the isthmus that must have had a spread of thirty-five feet. Their power of grasping is considerable, but touch them a certain way and they throw off their arms in a regular shower, and are soon reduced to an oval body."

A Statesman's Story.

"Once in Washington," said a well known statesman, "a gentleman dined with me for whom I had conceived a warm liking; and I wished to serve him. I knew he was worthy, and that there were few, if any, public offices which he was not competent to fill. During the dinner, observing that he had not yet turned either of his wine-glasses, I filled one of my own and passed it over to him; and then, filling another for myself, I proposed to him that we should drink to our better acquaintance. His lip quivered a little, as he looked me steadily in the eye, and asked me:

"'I am a free man here, of course?'

"'I told him, 'certainly.'

"'Then,' said he, 'would it not answer every purpose, and would not the pledge be as sacred, if I drank my portion of it in Nature's own beverage, pure water?'

"'Yes,' said I; 'and I'll be with you. I'll fill with cold water, too.'

"And when we had drank the sentiment in that curious fashion—a fashion which, at that moment, seemed very tasteless and even chilling to me—I asked him how long he had been a thorough cold-water drinker. He told me, in reply, that he believed he might say all his life; but he had been a self-pledged boy and man since his eleventh year. Said he, with considerable emotion:

"'At that time I saw an intoxicated man. He was a good man at heart—one of Nature's noblemen—and I saw him then—O! so much lower than any brute! Two men took him to his home, to his wife and children. I saw him as he lay then, a— But I cannot express it. Words fail me. When you have said, *a drunken man!* what can you add to darken the picture? I saw in that hour what intoxicating drink could do to a strong, true-hearted man, and I resolved that I would never touch it to my lips. And I never have, to my knowledge.'

"He remained silent for a little time, until he saw me push my glass away, and move the bottles to a far part of the table. Then he added, tremulously:

"'I may as well finish my story, so that you shall know the full measure of the influence that has governed my life in this respect. That man, whom I saw so fallen, was my own father. But, thank Heaven! he never—never—was intoxicated again! I will not avow that he became a total abstainer from that time—but I know that he was so in the evening of his days; and that his son has been so all his life?'"

Ah! if the narrator on the occasion of which I speak could have been influenced in the same direction, and to the same extent, it would have been better—far, far better for him!

IN PRINT.—There's nothing like getting one's name in print—for some people. The editor of the Sarnac (Mich.) *Local* is advertising for sale the accounts of his delinquent subscribers. Some people dearly love to see their names in print.

WITH HUMOROUS PAPERS.

WHAT WE FIND IN THEM THIS WEEK.

American Fables—Didn't Dare Do It—Three Troubles—The Battle of Waterloo—Facts and Fancies, Etc.

SHE DIDN'T DARE DO IT.

The other day a man and woman came to a sudden halt on Grand River street, and the woman dropped a basket she was carrying and called out:

"I will! I will! I'll not live with you another day!"

"You'll leave me, will you?" he calmly asked.

"Yes, I will!"

"When?"

"Now—right off—this minute!"

"You'll go away?"

"Yes, sir!"

"I wouldn't, if I were you."

"But I will, and I defy you to prevent me! I have suffered at your hands as long as I can put up with it!"

"Oh, I shan't try to stop you," he quietly replied. "I'll simply report to the police that my wife has mysteriously disappeared. They will want your description, and I shall give it. You wear No. 7 shoes; you have an extra large mouth, you walk stiff in your knees; your nose turns up at the end; hair the color of a brick terra cotta, the newest in fashion; eyes rather on the squint; voice partakes of——"

"Wretch! you wouldn't dare do that!" she screamed.

"I certainly will, and the description will go into all the papers."

They glared at each other for a minute like cats.

Then he walked on. She looked up and down the street, gritted her teeth together, and then picked up her basket and followed on after. He had what they call the dead-wood on her.—*Detroit Free Press.*

AMERICAN FABLES.

THE WOUNDED OX.—An Ox who was one day passing along the highway fell and broke his leg. In a short time along came the horse, who halted and called out:

"Mercy on me! but what has happened?"

"I have broken my leg."

"Too bad—too bad! I assure you that you have my heart-felt sympathies."

When the Horse had disappeared along came the Mule, and inquired:

"How, now, my old friend, what's the trouble?"

"Broken my leg."

"Is that so. Well, I never even had an introduction to you nor heard your name spoken, but here goes to help you. I'll get you up, help you home and see you through as far as I can. It is sufficient for me that you are in distress and need help. Have you no friends?"

"Oh, yes. They have all extended their heart-felt sympathies, but left me lying in the ditch."

MORAL:

"Sympathy, my friend," said the Rhinoceros as he aided the Ox to stand up, "sympathy sticks in the ear and lets the stomach starve. Depend upon your friends no longer than they can depend upon you. Come, now—here we go."—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

Brief but vivid account of the battle of Waterloo, given by a Belgian:

"Well, as the Emperor was on horseback he noticed a black cloud upon the horizon, and turning to his chief of staff asked if that officer could make out what it was.

"'Sire,' said the chief of staff, 'those are the Russians!'

"'Send out a squadron of cuirassiers!'

"They sent out a squadron of cuirassiers, and that was the end of the Russians.

"Pretty soon the Emperor saw another black cloud upon the horizon.

"'Sire,' said the chief of staff, 'those are the Austrians!'

"'Send out another squadron of cuirassiers!'

"They sent out another squadron of cuirassiers, and that was the end of the Austrians.

"Pretty soon the Emperor saw another cloud—a tiny black speck upon the horizon.

"'Sire,' said the chief of staff, 'those are the Belgians!'

"'The deuce you say!' cried the Emperor, turning pale; 'boys, the jig is up!'"

* * * * *

The recital reminds one of the interesting description of the taking of Sebastopol given by an enthusiastic child of Marseilles in the French army.

"And that was the way," said he, "that I and the other fellows from Marseilles took Sebastopol."

"Were there no Parisians there?" asked a son of Lutetia, anxious for the fame of his city.

"None! No, I am wrong—there were some Parisians at Sebastopol! Quite a lot of 'em. In the band!"

THREE TROUBLES.

Three carpets hung waving in the breeze,
Abroad in the breeze as the sun went down;
And three husbands, with patches of dirt on
their knees,
Whacked whacks that were heard for miles
up and down.
For men must work and women must clean,
And the carpets be beaten, no matter how
mean,
While the neighbors do the hossing.

Three housewives leaned out of their windows raised—
Of their windows raised, where the light streamed in:
And they scrubbed and scrubbed, till their heads grew dazed,
And their ears were filled with a horrible din.
For the pots will fall, and kettles go bang,
And boilers refuse in the attic to hang,
While the husbands do the swearing.

Three husbands went out in the haymows to hide—
In the haymows to hide, where their wives ne'er looked.
Each said, as he rolled himself o'er on his side,
"I guess I will snooze, for I know I am booked.
For men may swear, but women may dust,
And before I move that stove that I must
I'll stay right here till morning!"

Three judges sat on their benches to judge
Three cases that came from a house-cleaning row.
The parties asserted they never would budge,
But wanted divorces "right here and right now."
So the men went off, and the women went home,
And hereafter will do their house-cleaning alone,
While their former partners smoker.
—*Yonkers Statesman.*

SUCH CONCEIT.

Peter Tag is one of the most conceited men in Austin, although he has really no excuse for it. He was once a member of the Texas Legislature, and since then he imagines he knows it all, so to speak. A few evenings ago he was present at a little tea party, and the subject of perpetual motion came up for discussion. "Ladies and gentlemen," said Peter, putting his thumbs in the armholes of his vest, and throwing himself back on his dignity, "it's not worth while for you to try to solve that problem. I tried to

FACTS AND FANCIES.

A CASE of insanity was brought to light in a peculiar manner last week in Pennsylvania. While a train was stopping at a station on the Central road, a physician who was about to get on board observed the baggagemaster repairing a trunk which seemed ready to burst in pieces. This appeared to him so curious and inexplicable that he made an investigation, and discovered that the poor fellow was a hopeless lunatic.—*Rochester Post-Express.*

SAYS the Rochester *Express*: "Frank James, after he is acquitted or pardoned, as the case may be, will probably take to the stage. We suggest that he play the part of the one from whose head the apple is shot, and that Frank Frayne do the shooting.

OF the street decorations at the late review the London *World* says: "The prize for originality must be awarded to a small hatter in the King's Road, who in a triumphal arch inscribed the words: 'Welcome to the brave of old England,' while immediately beneath was the inspiriting command: 'Up, Guards, and hat 'em.'"

IT is stated that in Cincinnati one hundred (100) hearts were made to beat as fifty (50) on Thanksgiving Day.

QUOTH X., "A court of common pleas
Is what I call my store;
And the pleas you hear the most are these:
'Good friends, please shut the door.'"

IF YOU meet a lion just right he will drop his tail and flee, but there are so many chances that he will drop you instead that the meeting had better be postponed as long as possible.

A MAN in Syracuse boasts that he has had 302 colds in the head in one year. He'd better rent his head for an ice-box.

A MAN in Tompkins County, N. Y., thought he had discovered the secret of preserving eggs, but after 120,000 had spoiled on his hands he concluded that he hadn't.

A RULE is unlike a poor rule, because he works both ways.

SAID a five-year old 'cherub, lately: "Mamma, can I go to church to-night with you?" "No, my darling," replied the mother; "I am afraid you will go to sleep." "Oh, then," she said, "I will be like the big men if I sleep." She was taken.

A Fortune in a Mattress.

The *Figaro* tells another story about an eccentric will. The deceased had had a clause drawn up in his will demanding that his funeral should take place at 6 A. M. and that his property, consisting of an old mattress, should be left to those who would follow the hearse to the graveyard. There was certainly nothing in such a codicil to attract many mourners or to provoke many crocodile tears. Consequently the funeral procession was limited to the driver of the hearse and one young man, a neighbor, who went to the graveyard simply because he thought it a shame that nobody else did. He got the old mattress—a straw one. It contained the sum of 200,000 francs—about $40,000.

HOUSEWIFE—"Before I employ you I must ask, 'Have you a lover?'" Servant-maid—"One? I should smile!"

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1.	Granulated sugar,	11
2.	Brown sugar,	8
3.	Butter,	20
4.	Cheese,	16
5.	Eggs,	20
6.	Meal,	1 80
7.	Potatoes, per 100 lbs.,	1 40
8.	Flour, best St. Louis,	6 50
9.	Beans, brish.,	3 50
10.	Cod fish, per lb.,	7
11.	Potatoes, bush.,	70
12.	Dried apple, per lb.,	06
13.	Lard,	16
14.	Pork,	14
15.	Maple sugar,	20
16.	Vinegar,	18
17.	Tea,	45 to 65
18.	Coffee, best Java,	30
19.	Soap,	06
20.	St. Johnsbury crackers	12
21.	Kerosene oil, gal.,	17
22.	Molasses, per lb.,	30
23.	Turkey,	18
24.	Old hen,	12 1-2
25.	Honey,	25

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Jly26tf ASHBURY, Mass.

MEREDITH MATTERS.

Fred Plaisted has ceased working for the railroad.

Wood is $4.00 to $5.00 per cord for the best.

The North Church entertainment Wednesday night was postponed on account of the storm.

Francis Palmer runs J. A. Lang & Co's. new engine.

A tree broke the Centre Harbor telegraph wire for two days this week.

David Batchelder died Saturday.

Some of our temperance people have done some good work in Sandwich.

General Tuttle is mentally afflicted.

Isaac Plummer and son have returned from Canada.

Col. F. and T. L. Smith are cutting the second growth pine on the Woodman place.

Miss Sylvia A. Fogg lately died in Fisherville and was brought here for burial.

Miss Josie Huckins is clerk for Miss Orra E. Osgood.

E. H. Varney is at work for the Twist Drill company.

E. D. Rand has returned from Missouri where he went last spring.

A shock of earthquake was felt here last Sunday.

D. E. Gilman is here on a visit from the West.

Elvira Kendrick has been seriously ill with the mumps.

Religious meetings have lately been held afternoons and evenings in the F. W. B. chapel.

A. A. Kidder & Co. have built a new shed near their store.

Prof. G. A. Emerson of New Hampton was here lately.

Solon Berry of Thetford, Vt., has been here.

J. A. Colby is going to open a dancing school in the Town Hall soon.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Bickford were lately serenaded eby about 50 of their friends.

The new smoke stack at the planing and piano shop is 40 feet high and 14 inches through. The machinery is working well.

Misses Annie and Flossie Weeks of Plymouth have been here.

Harry Dustin with his carpenters, framed boarded, and shingled George Cammel-g's new barn in eleven days, or 85 days work in all. It is 72x40.

The revival of the old tycoum is called for.

Miss Agnes Hoyt has been very ill of late.

Christmas festival at the F. W. B church in their vestry, Monday evening, the 25th.

About 50 ladies of the F. W. B. society met with Mrs G. S. Roberts by invitation, on Friday evening of last week and had a pleasant time.

A couple of excited men cried fire here Saturday night for the one in Lake Village.

Sleighing is good owing to recent heavy snow falls.

Edwin Cox's two horse team nearly ran away the other day.

J. H. Knowles is improving.

A red headed stranger who has lately been boarding at the Meredith house, hired a team on Sunday of Fred Brown for a short business drive but went to Ashland and tried to sell it to the livery man. He succeeded in selling the horse but was arrested before he could get away with the money. He escaped arrest although pursued.

ASHLAND ALLEGATIONS.

Col. Hodgdon has returned from the West.

Rev. Mr. Jones, of Boston, is to become resident minister at St. Mark's.

Frank L. Hughes, of Hughes & Huckins, has been in Boston buying goods.

Fifteen inches of snow fell Wednesday.

Dry wood sells for $4 per cord.

For Christmas and Holiday goods go to Rebecca Deane's.

Otto Willoughby has severed his connection at Wilder & Co.'s paper mill.

J. F. Keyes, the highway surveyor, was out Thursday breaking roads and sidewalks.

For Christmas and holiday goods, call at Mrs. S. J. Brown's.

Mrs. George C. Rowe has been very sick.

Mrs. David Calley has gone to Bristol on a visit.

There is a large display of Christmas goods in the several stores.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Smith have returned from Tilton where they have been on a visit.

Hall has moved his watchmaker's shop to his residence.

The telegraph office has been moved into the passenger depot into the room formerly occupied as a ticket office, and has been neatly fitted up with a nice carpet, black walnut desk and coal stove. It is a greater convenience to the operator, Miss Emmons.

Lincoln delivered his first speech in 1838.

The Pittsburg riots occurred in 1877.

The sum of 25 cts. cash, or more, will be paid to any person in any town for each account of fire, accident or other important item that concerns life or property, if sent immediately by mail, telephone or telegraph, (the former preferable where ever possible because cheaper) to Box 249, Plymouth, N. H.
jeashnov23

A talent of gold was $26,448.

Wanted to hire a horse and carriage for the keeping. C. H. Kimball, Plymouth, N. H.
jeafnov23

The second U. S. bank was opened in 1817.

PLYMOUTH.

A horse driven by a lady going out of Plymouth was tipped over at the Main street crossing Monday noon in consequence of meeting some sheep there. The man in charge as stated her to get righted while his sheep traveled rapidly towards the village but he soon overtook them.

Miss E. L. Tucker of Deerfield, a recent graduate of the Normal school, an enthusiastic, able, popular, conscientious teacher, who has taught with good success in that and neighboring towns was recently married to Prof. J. T. Bartlett, for some time past an energetic and efficient instructor in that vicinity.

NOTICE TO GLOVE MAKERS.—All persons having gloves belonging to the Hodgert Glove Company are requested to leave them at the glove shop of Emmons & Edmunds, Plymouth, or J. F. Draper & Co., Ashland, who will pay for making the same.
J. F. DRAPER, Agent.
jeashnov23

THE ADVANTAGES OF ADVERTISING
—IN—
The Meredith Eagle.

It is published in the flourishing manufacturing town of Meredith, a town of nearly 2,000 inhabitants, beautifully situated on the shores of navigation on Lake Winnipesaukee. It is only four miles above the elegant Weirs in point of beauty, and has a large number of first class stores and no small private cottages, both of which are increasing from year to year. Three large hotels, with numerous boarding houses and dining halls, have lately been erected, and others are projected. During the summer season this beautiful village is the resort of many copied country every week by the gathering of various religious and other bodies. The place is also the summer residence of many of the State, who hold an annual reunion there in numerous buildings which they own, and their cottages range from the elegant villa of the millionaire to the gem from all parts of the lake, which, with numerous other craft, are to be seen at all times of good weather. The famous Endicott rock and other historical relics are to be seen here. The Belknap Concord & Montreal Railroad runs for miles on the west side of this lake, on which Meredith, Weirs and the lively villages of Lake Village and Laconia, are located, are stations.

The latter is six miles south of Weirs and contains about 5,000 inhabitants. The celebrated Lake Village Spring Water Co. supplies it and 20 manufacturing establishments, factory wells, and other industries do a good business. It is the capital of Belknap county, and it boasts of a city hall costing two or three thousand dollars, a fine graded school building, two churches, a savings bank, a national bank, a weekly paper and other publications, a daily paper and other publications, a daily paper and other publications, a daily

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Black Silks!

He has just received an invoice of fine BLACK SILKS, subject to very slight imperfections in the weaving, that he will offer at prices that will please Silk buyers. He warrants every yard of the above goods to wear well and please the wearer, or he will return them the money. No such bargains in Black Silks were ever offered in Concord. Such bargains are sold in Boston, occasionally, and Mr. Boynton will give his customers the same opportunity to buy a Black Silk cheap, and at a great bargain

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13. The Three Spaniards,	.20	con Pace, by Meade,	.10
14. The Tricks of the Greeks		29. Irene, by Carl Detlef,	.20
Unveiled, by Houdin,	.20	30. Vice Versa, F. Anstey,	.20
15. L'Abbé Constantin,	.20	31. Ernest Maltravers,	.20
16. Freckles, by Redcliff,	.10	32. The Haunted House	
17. The Dark Colleen,	.10	and Calderon Lytton	.10
18. The Parson of Rathcarrin,	.10	33. John Halifax, Moloch,	.20
19. Seekers after God, by		34. 600 Leagues on the Am-	
Farrar,	.20	azon, by Jules Verne,	.10

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The Three Spaniards.
The Tricks of the Greeks unveiled. Robert Houdin.
L'Abbe Constantin.
Freckles. By Redcliff.
The Dark Colleen.
Seekers after God. By Canon Farrar.
The Green Mountain Boys
Pizarro. By Eugene Scribe.
Leisure Thoughts. Broughton
The New Magdalen.
Divorce. By Margaret Lee.
Life of Washington.
Irene. By Carl Detlef.
Vice Versa. By F. Anstey.
John Halifax. Miss Moloch.

Among the new books to which we desire to call attention are:

The Giant Raft. Verne.
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Life of Marion. By Horry and Weems.
The Harmitts. By Kingsley.
Duke of Kandos. Mosley.
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and all goods in proportion. Remember the place at

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Nov. 20, 1882.

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NEWS OF THE DAY

GENERAL ITEMS.

—GOV. Long, of Massachusetts, appointed Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., to be Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

—Advices from Norfolk state that the Philadelphia tug George W. Childs and the steam yacht Idle Hour, which left Smithville, N. C., some weeks ago for Florida, foundered at sea with all on board.

—The vegetable soup works at Lyndonville, N. Y., were destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of $4,500. The adjoining buildings were saved by the free use of cider, taken from tanks near by, 1,000 gallons being used by the bucketful. There was no water near by.

—An explosion in a tunnel of the Oregon and California Railroad killed four Chinamen and dangerously injured four others.

—The anti-Chinese riot cases at Martinez, Cal., were ended. The State was unable to convict any of the prisoners.

—The official returns of the election in New Hampshire show the following as the vote for Governor: Hale (Rep.), 38,417; Edgerly (Dem.), 26,919; scattering, 966. Hale's majority over all, 342.

—The official canvass of the vote in Massachusetts gives Butler 133,946, Bishop, 119,997; all others, 2,355. Butler's plurality, 13,949. Ames (Rep.), for Lieutenant-Governor, has a plurality of 17,675.

—In Dakota Territory, on Saturday, the thermometer registered thirty-seven degrees below zero. Several persons have been frozen to death.

—A train on the Macon and Montgomery Railroad was wrecked near Embry, Ala., and all the passengers but one were more or less injured.

—A Chinaman and four negroes were hanged for the crime of murder, on Friday, in various parts of the country.

—The recent massacre by Indians, at Casas Grandes, in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, proves to be a more horrible affair than at first supposed. It is stated that seventy-five persons were slaughtered by the savages, including many prominent citizens. A number of young girls were carried off by the Indians.

—A party of about thirty Mexicans and five Americans were slaughtered by the Mexican Indian Chief Joh and his band.

—Of twenty-one persons on board the steamer Morning Star, at the time of the explosion near New Orleans on Wednesday morning, but five are now living.

—At a meeting of tobacco manufacturers in Chicago a petition was drawn up urging Congress to take immediate action on the tobacco tax question.

—The New York Prescott Club have decided to hold a poultry and pigeon show in New York next February.

—A collision on the Lehigh Valley Railroad near Elmira, N. Y., resulted in the killing of an engineer and fireman, the former being dreadly burned after before the eyes of horrified spectators who tried in vain to rescue him.

—The bones of General Robert E. Lee have won their case in the suit for the possession of the Arlington vaults. In their decision the court in personal terms to that it is the burial place of fourteen thousand soldiers who were killed in the late war.

—The transit of Venus was observed at all the stations, and generally with satisfactory results. In Canada, however, a cloudy atmosphere rendered the labors of the astronomers almost fruitless, and in the Eastern States cloudy skies in some instances prevented an accurate observation of the phenomenon.

—The marriage of the daughter of the erection of the pedestal for the great statue of Liberty on the harbor have already poured seven subscription lists weekly since. Subscriptions to the fund are coming in from all parts of the country.

—Owing to an outbreak of diphtheria great alarm is felt at Madison University, near Syracuse, N. Y. Two of the students have died of the malady, while a large number of others have prostrated left the institution.

—A meeting of tobacco manufacturers was held in St. Louis, Mo., for the purpose of taking steps to stop the agitation of the tobacco tax question. It was decided to petition Congress for relief in the premises.

—The steam propeller Morning Star exploded her boiler at Bolliar plantation, about fifteen miles below New Orleans, at an o'clock Wednesday morning. Fourteen lives were lost by the accident, either instant death or drowning.

—A Whitestown, N. Y., signs dealer, arrested for selling on Sunday, in violation of the new Code, demanded a jury trial. He then admitted the charge, claiming that it was a work of necessity, and was acquitted.

—The National Dairy Fair opened at Milwaukee, Wis.

—Governor-elect Cleveland, of New York, had a reception at the Manhattan Club, New York City, in honor of the event of his election by the party that rescued the honors of the recent victory, referred to his own sense of responsibility, and said that if the party is to retain the confidence of the people it must deserve it.

—A sensation was caused in Philadelphia by the arrest of an organized gang of grave robbers that has for nearly twenty years been despoiling Lebanon Cemetery.

—The report of the Tariff Commission to be laid before congress on and must be regarded, at Pittsburg, as antagonistic to the latter interests.

—Ice gorges and a freshet were formed to death in a collision on the Lehigh Valley road near Towanda, Pa.

—Arsenic was discovered in the feet of domestic animals at Engl. Point, Pa.

—An aged citizen of Western New York, says Morgan was not killed but went to Australia.

—Three pilots were blown out to sea in an open boat from Port Eads Wednesday and have not since been heard of.

—An express train from New York for Boston struck a wagon at a crossing in Thompsonville, Conn., causing the death of two boys.

—The new penal law went into force on Sunday. The bootblacks and newsboys were driven off the street. All butcher shops, milk stores and bakeries were closed. The streets were free from all carriages were driven off and the streets appeared deserted. All the saloons and gardens were open and did a thriving business during the day and night. A large number of arrests were made by the police but the magistrates discharged the parties as fast as arrested.

—On Lake Michigan, the steam-barge R. G. Peters was towing the Sch. Lucky when suddenly the Peters caught fire and both hull could be rescued, the steamer first, with Captain Olsen, Mate Larson and eleven others who composed her crew.

—Rear Admiral Robert H. Wyman, died Saturday morning at Washington. Surgeon General Wales reports that his death was caused by apoplexy. He was born in New Hampshire and appointed midshipman from that State March 11, 1837.

—The total appropriation to pay claims against the Garfield estate was $57,500, of which amount $35,500 was specially appropriated for physicians and medical attendance, as follows:—Dr. D. W. Bliss, $6,500; Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, $5,000; Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, $5,000; Dr. Robert Reyburn, $4,000; Dr. Silas A. Boynton, $4,000; Dr. Susan A. Edson, $3,000. Total, $27,500.

—A letter of General Grant to Senator J. D. Cameron asserting his conviction of the entire innocence of General Fitz John Porter is made public.

—The Second Auditor's annual report says twenty-one years' arrearages are due the Soldiers' Home on account of money forfeited by desertion.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

—A bill has been agreed upon by the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads of the House of Representatives providing for the reduction of the postage on ordinary letters from three to two cents. The Post Office Department favors the proposition.

—The House Appropriation Committee completed the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, which was at once reported to the House. The bill appropriates $1,258,355, which is a decrease from the amount appropriated for the current year of $78,250.

—The Ways and Means Committee unanimously adopted a resolution to proceed at once to a consideration of the Tariff Commission report and to frame a tariff bill. The clerk of the committee was directed to prepare schedules of the rates now existing and of those proposed by the committee.

—Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House of Representatives, has prepared a list of the members of the Forty-eighth Congress, showing that the Democrats will have at least fifty-two majority.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—A German bark is ashore on the island of Terschelling. The captain and ten of the crew are said to have been drowned.

—An unknown steamer has foundered near Penzance, with all on board.

—At Montreal the employers have refused any compromise with the striking lasters, and will have no conference with them.

—Losses by the fire in London, which destroyed the Alhambra Theatre and other buildings, are estimated at $15,000,000. One fireman is missing.

—It is said that Mr. Dawitt will subpœna Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Trevelyan to testify at his trial.

—A Dublin lawyer acceded the Land League of being the author of three-fourths of the crimes committed in Ireland.

—Floods in France continue and the Department have been appealed to for a grant of $200,000 for the relief of the sufferers.

—Severe snowstorms have fallen throughout Great Britain.

—Four of Arabi's companions were arraigned in Cairo and pleaded guilty to a charge of rebellion. They were sentenced to death, the Khedive afterward commuting their sentences to exile for life.

—The Alhambra Theatre, London, was totally destroyed; damage to surrounding property was great; the total loss is $750,000.

—It is stated that Rochard will not accept to a French professorate at Montreal.

—Dr. Leopold Rhon, an advocate of Jewish reform in Germany, is dead.

—Louis Blanc died at Comma Wednesday.

—Anthony Trollope is dead.

—The Caffres, who have been at war with the Boers, are being driven into the mountains where they are blown up with dynamite.

—The loss by the floods in the Rhenish provinces will exceed 10,000,000 marks.

—The British steamer Cedar Grove was lost near Nova Scotia. The captain, his wife, a lady passenger and a portion of the crew are missing.

—Joseph Thomas was convicted at Mayersville, Miss., of the murder of Charles Murphy and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

—Irish police are still engaging of arresting the murderers of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke.

—Five nationalists have been returned in the Dublin municipal elections, replacing five liberals.

—Negotiations between the Malagasy envoys and the French government are

THE INTERNAL REVENUE REPORT.

Advising the Repeal of Many Taxes. Including That on Sugar.

The report of G. B. Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, states that the internal revenue receipts, since 1879, have increased year by year $10,000,000 to $12,000,000. In 1879, the receipts were $113,000,000, and in the fiscal year just ended they were $146,500,000. The receipts for the current fiscal year will probably fall below last year's total, but are likely to reach $145,000,000, if the present taxes are retained.

The Commissioner calls attention to the maxim that no more revenue should be raised than is needed to support the Government economically, and to gradually reduce its debt, and also to the fact that at the present rate of paying the debt all bonds subject to call will be paid within three years, after which, in order to dispose of its surplus revenue, the Government will have to buy 4½ and 4 per cent. bonds in the open market, which would probably advance their price 25 to 30 per cent., to pay which would be a waste of the people's money. The debt should be extinguished only at a rate to meet the requirements of the sinking fund, viz., about $53,000,000 per annum. A reduction of $60,000,000 to $70,000,000 in the ordinary revenues is urgently called for. He offers the following suggestions:

In remitting taxation the relief should fall as far as possible upon necessaries of life. The great bulk of internal taxation is derived from liquors and tobacco. These are articles of luxury, and the dealers therein are proper subjects for taxation. Public opinion seems to be strongly in favor of the repeal of taxes on tobacco. The other objects of internal taxation, with the amounts realized in the past year, are: Friction matches, $8,272,258; patent medicines, etc., $7,978,205.56; bank checks, $2,518,453.14; bank deposits, $4,007,701.98; savings bank deposits, $88,400.47; bank capital, $1,138,340.87; savings bank capital, $14,729.88; total, $32,788,521.43. Add to this the taxes collected by the Treasurer of the United States from national banks, and there is now derived from these sources of $15,748,223.77.

These taxes should be repealed. The tax on savings bank deposits is a tax on thrift. The tax on patent medicines, etc., is vexatious, being levied upon innumerable articles. The taxes on bank capital, deposits, and checks are not needed for revenue. The repeal of these taxes would would greatly simplify the internal revenue system.

He advises a reduction of 40 per cent. in the special taxes paid by dealers; also a reduction of $1 per thousand on cigars. All the repealed taxes and reductions recommended above, if carried into effect, would reduce the internal revenue taxes $28,502,128. He thinks it desirable to consider the practicability of taking the duty off sugar, which now yields a revenue of $45,000,000 per annum. The best refined sugar, which now sells at two cents per pound, the duty to be sold at seven, and the reductions would amount to 90 cents per capita of our population. To meet the objection that this duty now protects the sugar interests in our Southern States, he suggests that a bounty of 2½ cents per pound might be paid upon home-produced sugar. Our home product can never meet the demand, as the sugar cane thrives only in a small area of our territory. The home product is not increased in 10 years, while the importations have increased four-fold. A bounty was paid for fifty years to American fishermen, for fish caught and exported, and similar encouragement of our sugar interests would not be objectionable.

The receipts for the first four months of the present fiscal year, as compared with the same period last year, show an increase from cigars, cheroots, cigarettes, snuff, the special tax of dealers in manufactured tobacco, bank deposits, and bank circulation; and a decrease from distilled spirits, all other taxes on tobacco, and the special taxes of brewers, and on banks of issue. In 1861 the total revenues collected was $1,385,252,915, and in 1882 it was $146,497,325,278, showing an increase of $11,250,361. Among the largest collection districts were the First Illinois, $10,426,000; Fifth Illinois, $13,267,988; First Missouri, $6,186,922. First New York, $2,864,064; Second New York, $6,762,211; Thirteenth New York, $1,493,896; First Pennsylvania, $2,011,818. During the past six fiscal years the sum of $7,625,854,071 has been collected and paid into the Treasury without loss by defalcation. The total cost of collection during the past year was $5,107,481. The total expenses were less than ½ per cent. on the amount collected. The force connected with the bureau throughout the country is: 126 collectors, 975 deputy collectors, 159 clerks, etc., 2,419 storekeepers and gaugers, 36 chief gaugers' inspectors, and 85 revenue agents. The reported violations of law numbered 1,733.

The sweet mash and many of the sour mash distillers have made an arrangement for a reduction of the producing capacity of their distilleries. The result will be to cut down the reduction of distilled spirits to the demands of the trade. On November 1 the spirits in warehouses amounted to 84,628,331 gallons, mostly fine grades of whisky. The stock on hand is probably equal to six years' consumption. The withdrawals of the trade require the postponement of the payment of tax on this stock until its withdrawal. The Commissioner recommends an extension of the period during which the Government keeps spirits in bond.

Frauds in the manufacture and sale of whisky and tobacco have become the exception rather than the rule, and taxes are collected with but little litigation. It will be necessary to continue the system of periodical visits by gaugers each month. The granting of pensions to persons disabled while enforcing the revenue laws, or to their families if killed, is recommended. Thirty-one officers have been killed and sixty-four wounded in the illicit whisky troubles. During the year, 539 stills were seized, 1,471 persons arrested, and four killed.

Mr. Raum recommends that the term of office of collectors of internal revenue be fixed at four years, and that they be required to remain in and keep for the terms of law; also, to protect the revenue from frauds, that vinegar factories be prohibited from using the alcoholic vaporizing process, or else be subjected to the supervision of a Government storekeeper.

The estimated expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, are: Collection, $6,000,000; revenue agents, gaugers, etc., $2,300,000; fines, penalties, etc., $200,000; detection of fraud, $75,000; salaries to office of Commissioner, $200,100. Total, $8,574,150.

The number of persons who paid special taxes in Illinois were 20,429; Indiana, 20,121; Iowa, 17,428; Kentucky, 14,719; Maryland, 15,010; Massachusetts, 9,515; Michigan, 20,125; Missouri, 24,872; New Jersey, 23,236; New York, 87,419; Ohio, 43,611; Pennsylvania, 61,814. Total in all the States and Territories, 602,086. The total collections from tobacco were $47,391,268.91.

WINDER'S WORK.—A party of half-intoxicated men discussed the Freyre tragedy in a hotel in Detroit, Mich., on Sunday morning, and one asserted that he could make the shot Freyre failed in. Another thereupon offered to stand up and let him put a ball through his hat. The same result as in the Freyre case followed, except that the Detroit man was not killed, but seriously, perhaps dangerously, wounded in the head.

"HAVE you ever seen a mermaid, captain?" asked a lady on a Staten Island boat. "I've seen a good many fish-women, madam, if that's what you mean," was the reply.

ESCAPING DE LONG'S FATE.

A LUCKY CHANCE THAT SAVED THE LIVES OF MINDERMAN AND NOROS.

Finding Food and Shelter While Their Mates Were Dying, Forty Miles Away—Natives Who Would Not Heed a Sailor's Pleading.

Seaman Minderman, of the Jeannette, told in his testimony how, on October 22, 1881, some fifteen days after parting with his comrades, the first native they had seen opened the door of the hut in which Noros and he were resting. When Mr. Minderman saw that it was a native he threw his rifle into a corner and begged him to come in. He was shy, but came in after a while.

They offered him something to eat, but he shook his head, meaning that it was not good food. They looked at his sleigh, but found nothing to eat there. They tried to make him understand they were in search of assistance, but could make him understand but little. He brought in a deer skin and held up three or four fingers, as much as to say he would return in three or four hours or days.

He started in his deer sled to the westward along the river. Minderman expressed sorrow that they had let the man go, fearing that he had been frightened by the rifle and would not return. Noros, however, thought he would come back. About six o'clock the native reappeared, followed by two others. One brought in some fish, which was given them. Before they had finished eating the natives made some signs that it was time to start, and going out brought in some deer-skin coats and boots.

They put both Noros and Minderman on the sleighs and started southward toward the mountains. They kept on until about midnight over the mountains, when a ravine was reached, where they came to a couple of huts. The natives then took Noros into one tent and Minderman into another, and offered them something to eat. In Minderman's tent there were five men and two women, and in Noros's tent two men and one woman. One of the women offered Minderman water to wash. He washed his hands, but when he tried to wash his face his fingers bent so that he could not wash it. The woman took pity on him and washed him. He tried to make them understand that he was sent by the Captain to get assistance. They wanted to know what he had in his possession, and took a rouble bill from his pocket. He tried to make them understand that they had plenty of money in the ship, but it all went down; if they would give assistance they should be well repaid. Whether they understood he did not know. When they were ready to retire they stood up and crossed themselves, directing him to do so too. Next morning (just one week before De Long is believed to have died) Minderman, on awakening, found breakfast ready. During the meal he tried to talk to the natives again. After breakfast everybody went outside to catch the deer.

The man who appeared to be head man sat down, and witness drew for him a chart on the snow showing the landmarks he had seen. Sometimes it appeared as if the man understood, and again as if he didn't get any idea. After the deer were caught they harnessed them to the sleighs, and witness counted twenty-seven sleighs and over 100 reindeers. The natives then broke camp, and all started over the mountains to the southward. About noon a halt was made to rest the deer. The head man made signs to Minderman to come on the mountain. They walked 300 yards, when he pointed out a prominent landmark in the Lena which he had noticed. The man wanted to know if that was where they had left their comrades. Minderman tried to tell him that they were probably twenty miles north of that place. The man shook his head as much as to say he was sorry, and returned to the sleds and they started again.

They traveled southward all the next day and in the evening came to some huts, where many people on the river bank stood to welcome them. Everybody stared at the two seamen, talked about them, and probably wondered where they came from. Minderman tried to talk to them, but found he could not make them understand, as there were too many people in the hut doing nothing but feasting. Next morning after breakfast he again talked by signs, and it seemed as if one person got some idea of where they came from and what they wanted. He spoke to a boy, who went out and returned with a model of a yawl boat. They tried to find if the ship was like the model. Witness showed them it had masts and was a steamer. He then took some ice and showed them that their vessel was crushed away to the north, how many boats belonged to the ship, how many men were in each boat. Minderman then made a chart of the coast, and explained that they met a gale; that one boat went here, another there, but he didn't know what had become of them.

He showed on the chart where they had landed. He showed their course along the river by a pencil mark. He showed where Ericksen died, and everybody shook his head as if expressing sorrow. He explained that a couple of days afterward they had left the Captain, and by dropping his head and closing his eyes a number of times showed how many days they had been separated. They seemed affected, but did not seem willing to offer assistance. Sometimes witness thought they did not understand. All day the seamen tried to make them understand, but in vain. Next morning Minderman was sitting on his bunk, thinking, when he "broke down." A woman noticed it and spoke to one of the men, who commenced talking about the Commandant, who would be there shortly, and told him he would be taken to Belun next day.

That evening the woman gave Minderman a little tobacco. While smoking, a tall Russian (the Commandant) stepped into the hut. The man mentioned the words "Jeannette" and "Americanestro" and Minderman answered "Yes." Minderman tried German, but he shook his head. He took a chart and pointed out where the Captain was left, but the man only said something about "telegram" and "St. Petersburg," and Minderman thought a telegram must be sent to St. Petersburg before assistance could be given, and if they had to wait for a telegram his comrades would be dead.

Next day they were started toward Belun, and on the way they saw many sledge teams passing up and down. They stopped that night in a hut, where some Russians gave them a loaf of bread, and made signs to them to save half of it for the next day. It tasted so good they could not help eating the whole loaf. On the next day they arrived at Belun where writing materials were given them, and Noros wrote at Minderman's dictation a telegram to our Minister at St. Petersburg. Every time they asked for help to rescue their comrades the commandant would talk about telegraphing. This official took Minderman's telegram and said he would give it to "the Captain."

They were taken to the house of a priest and given a good dinner; the priest said, however, that he was to be married in a day or two and they couldn't stay there. They were then taken to a very dirty hut, where they suffered from cold, as the natives had taken away the deerskin clothing they had loaned them. Both were very weak. Many people came to see them. On the evening of Nov. 3, a man came into the hut dressed in fur clothes. Minderman paid no attention to him, but he heard him say, "Hello, Noros, are you alive yet?"

He then recognized Melville, who said all his party were well except Leach. The young priest came to the house, and Minderman told Melville that he appeared to be the only man of authority in the village. Melville could speak a little Russian, and told the priest that they must have something better than old fish to eat.

Question by Judge Advocate—What was the physical condition of yourself and Noros when found by Melville?

A.—Both were in a very bad condition, and were unfit to travel. I was worse than Noros.

Q.—When first found by the natives, were you able to return in search of the party if they had been willing to go?

A.—I think we were not; but if the natives had given us food and clothing and had been willing to go back in search of the rest, we would not have delayed one hour at the huts.

A Triumphal Progress.

Mr. Joseph Coburn, who is reported to have behaved well in prison—far better than he behaved out of it—has been pardoned nine months before the legal end of his term. His journey to this city would have been something in the nature of a triumphal progress if he had not meekly put aside the proffered honor. He told a newspaper reporter that he had been obliged to change his train four times, on a trip of less than forty miles, in order to avoid the crowds on the line of the road who had assembled to offer him tumultuous homage. The modest self-abnegation of Mr. Coburn, however, will scarcely enable him to escape all the tributes which are prepared for him.

A benefit is proposed at Madison Square Garden—the only place large enough to hold the multitudes who are eager to see him. Mr. John L. Sullivan, the Boston champion, has offered to assist upon that occasion. It appears that this eminent pugilist visited Mr. Coburn at Sing Sing—a very delicate and graceful act toward an older member of the profession. "He is," said Mr. Coburn, "a very fine young gentleman, and he seemed to feel very kindly toward me." Perhaps Mr. Sullivan's amiability will go so far as to allow Mr. Coburn to make the experiment of standing up before him to be "knocked out" in three minutes. Mr. Coburn speaks less explicitly than some other celebrated professional persons of his future movements.

He hints at the possible quiet retirement of a "saloon," and as he affirms that he does not drink or intend to drink anything stronger than "plain soda," he will have an excellent opportunity to exemplify temperance principles. But while he doubtless feels proud of the way in which he is received, he ought to live in another State and have a different "record" in order to enjoy the full measure of popular sympathy and admiration. Mr. Coburn is only a bruiser who has beaten a number of persons of either sex, "according to the Marquis of Queensbury's rules" and irrespective of them, and was sent to prison for trying to kill a policeman. He should go to Missouri and become a robber and murderer.—*New York Evening Post.*

How to Make a Chicken Pie.

Dress a fowl, and cook it until tender. Then cut it in joints, season it with salt and pepper, and fry it brown with a quarter of a pound of salt pork cut in thin slices; after the chicken and pork are fried, take them up, and stir into the pan in which they were cooked a tablespoonful of flour; stir it over the fire until it is brown, then add to it a pint of boiling water, a level teaspoonful of salt, and quarter of a saltspoonful of pepper; stir this sauce until it has boiled for two minutes, and use it for the pie.

To make the crust for the chicken pie, mix together in a bowl, with a knife, a pound of flour, a teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of butter, and just enough cold water to hold the flour together; put the paste, made in this way, upon a floured pastry-board and roll it out about an inch thick; then cut half a pound of good, hard butter in large pieces, and lay them all over the paste; fold it together in such a way that the butter is inclosed in the paste; wrap the paste in a floured towel and put it in a cool place for half an hour. At the end of half an hour roll out the paste, cut quarter of a pound of hard butter in large slices; lay them on the paste; fold it so as to inclose them, and after wrapping it in a floured towel, keep it again in a cool place for half an hour. Then roll it out to the thickness of half an inch; fold it in three thicknesses and roll it out again.

If the butter breaks through the paste, again wrap it in a floured towel and cool it for half an hour before rolling it out and using it to line the baking-dish. If the butter does not break through, roll and fold the paste again, and then use it to line a deep earthen dish. After the dish is lined with pastry put the fried chicken and pork in in layers. Pour over them sufficient gravy to moisten them. Cover them with a top crust, wetting the edges of the crust to make them adhere. Cut the top crust to permit the steam to escape from the pie while it is being baked. Brush it over with beaten egg, and bake it brown in a moderate oven. If any gravy is made in excess of what is used in the pie, heat it, and send it to table with the pie.

MARRIED.—Prof. Chandler, being disturbed while lecturing to some ill-bred modest students, paused until all eyes were directed toward the offenders, and said: "I suspect that it is in my power to teach those young gentlemen something that will be of more use to them in after life than chemistry; I mean marriage."

CALENDAR FOR 1883.

The Editor.

Some years ago, a young man wrote to an American paper that he wanted to be an editor; and the reply which he received is well worth reproducing here.

"Canst thou," asked the editor, "draw up leviathan with an hook thou fittest down? Canst thou hook up great ideas from the depths of thine intellect, and clean, scale and fry them at five minutes' notice? Canst thou write editorials to measure? Canst thou write an editorial to fit in a three-quarter column of the paper, which shall be in length just 22 inches, having three inches of fine sentiment, four inches for the beginning, and nine inches of humor in the middle, and an outburst of maxim and precept, six inches long, at the close?"

HEART DISEASE.—Dr. Alonzo Clark says: "It is an old error to suppose that persons who have cardiac [heart] disease must die suddenly. They may and others may." He also states, in connection with one of the most dangerous forms of valvular trouble: "The number of instances in which persons die with this lesion suddenly, compared with those who die a lingering death, is small."

A High Opinion.

Capt. John J. Dawson, late of the British Army, residing on Love street, between Mandeville and Spain, this city, says he used St. Jacobs Oil with the greatest possible advantage when afflicted with rheumatism.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

INQUISITIVENESS rebuked: Mistress (to applicant for cook's position).—"Why did you leave your last place?" "You're very inquisitive, marm. I didn't ax yer what for yer last cook left you."—*Quis.*

THE use of Homœopathic Medicines in veterinary practice is steadily gaining ground, and it has been fully demonstrated that all diseases of horses and cattle, and especially the dreaded pleuro-pneumonia, are readily amenable to Homœopathic treatment. Veterinary Homœopathic Medicine cases and books, giving plain directions for use, can be obtained in all styles and prices at Boericke & Tafel's Homœopathic Pharmacies, at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans and Chicago. Descriptive Price Current gratis.

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Your health depends on the purity of your blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla will purify your blood, and thus give you health. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla with the best results.

We shall soon be regaled with seasonable talks about big things on ice.

A Privy. General's Statement.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., June 18, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & CO.: Sirs—I owe to your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure all that I possess to-day. The doctors all said me I was going to die.

BRIG. GEN'L C. A. HEDMAN,
C. R. R. of N. J.

Can one better explain his sins than by enlisting his experience in the service of morals.—De Bernard.

LYON'S Patent Heel Stiffener the only invention that makes old boots straight as new.

TO JUDGE human character rightly, a man may sometimes have very small experience, provided he has every large heart.—Bulwer-Lytton.

The Frazer Axle Grease

is the best in the market. It is the most economical and cheapest, one box lasting as long as two of any other. One greasing will last two months. It received first premium at the Centennial and Paris Expositions, also medals at various State fairs. Buy no other.

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Has met success at home never accorded to any other proprietary medicine. It has essentially combated the strongest competition, and by its superior merit to-day commands the largest sale and the greatest confidence wherever it has been introduced.

The remarkable results in disease so universal, and with such a variety of characteristics as catarrh, have long since effectually Hood's Sarsaparilla, acting through the blood, reach every part of the human system.

"I am under great obligations to you for the benefit I have received by using only three bottles of your valuable Sarsaparilla. Having been a sufferer from catarrh for six or eight years, and having tried nearly all the wonderful cures, sure cures, inhalers, etc., and spending nearly a hundred dollars without benefit, I accidentally tried Hood's Sarsaparilla; the discharge from my nose was greatly increased, the first bottle I took, then it gradually became less, and in taking less than three bottles I find myself so greatly improved that I write to let you know the facts. I think one or two bottles more will make a cure that I would defy all the doctors in Boston to relieve for. Let the sufferers of New England know that Hood's Sarsaparilla will cure catarrh."

MRS. A. D. LEAVITT, Lawrence, Mass.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

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Mother Swan's Worm Syrup, for feverishness, destroys worms and regulates the stomach. 25c.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

William J. Congdon, of Somerville, Mass., says in the fall of 1878 I was taken with symptoms of the disease followed by a severe chill. I was given up by my physician and was confined to my bed. In 1879 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half-dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but there was one thing I would try before I died, and that was Piso's Cure. I write this hoping every one afflicted with Diseased Lungs will take DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I can positively say that it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness.

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PATENTS

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Very often valuable inventions are saved in these ways: A poor man makes a model and sends it to Washington. If the papers are not properly executed, and the case not properly managed, the Patent Office rejects the application. Then the poor man has lost his money, and the invention is lost to the world. Many inventions are saved in these ways: A poor man makes a model and sends it to Washington. If the papers are not properly executed, and the case not properly managed, the Patent Office rejects the application. Then the poor man has lost his money, and the invention is lost to the world. Many inventions are saved in these ways: A poor man makes a model and sends it to Washington. If the papers are not properly executed, and the case not properly managed, the Patent Office rejects the application. Then the poor man has lost his money, and the invention is lost to the world.